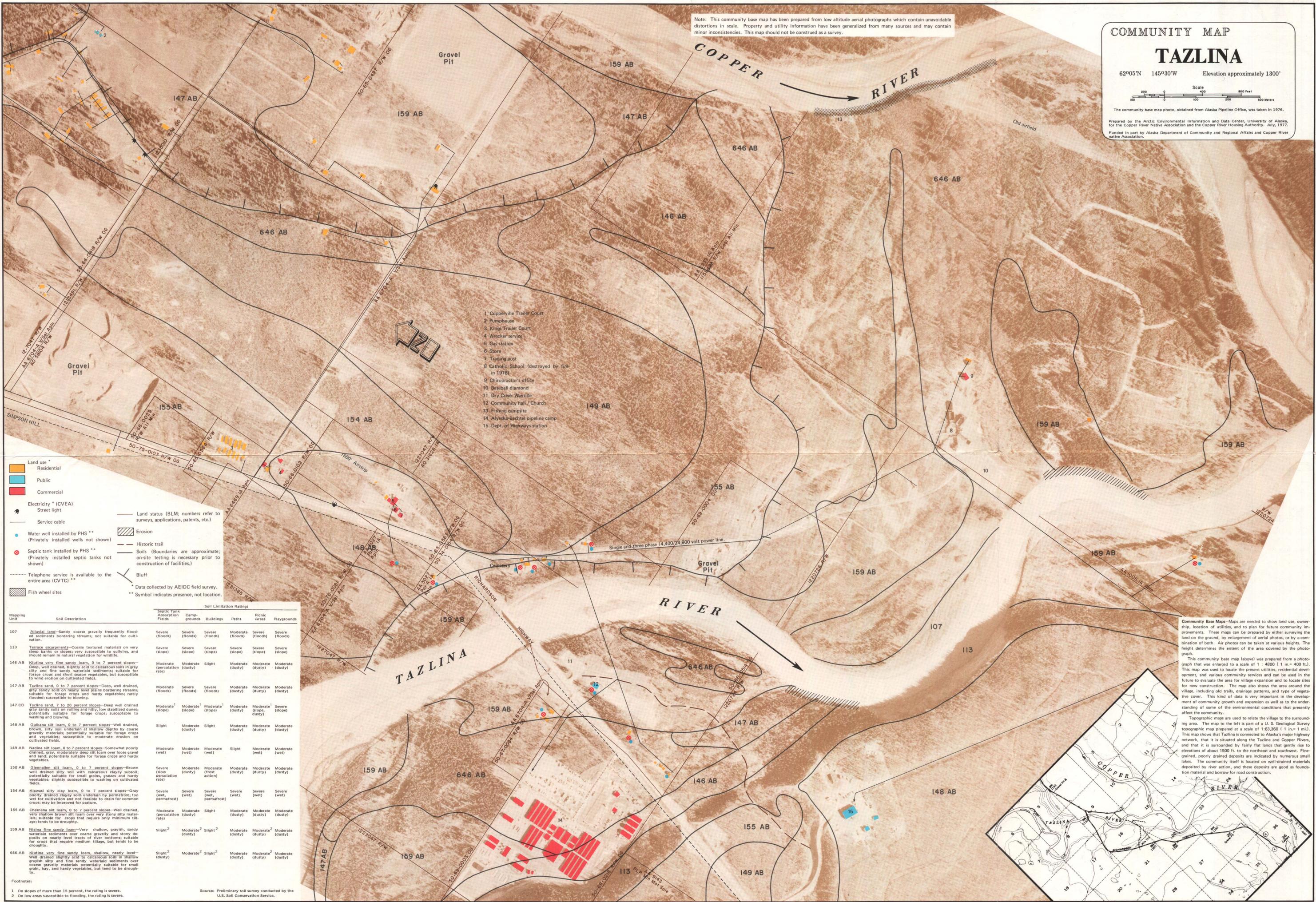


Note: This community base map has been prepared from low altitude aerial photographs which contain unavoidable distortions in scale. Property and utility information have been generalized from many sources and may contain minor inconsistencies. This map should not be construed as a survey.

COMMUNITY MAP
TAZLINA
 62°05'N 145°30'W Elevation approximately 1300'
 Scale: 1" = 400 Feet
 The community base map photo, obtained from Alaska Pipeline Office, was taken in 1976.
 Prepared by the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, University of Alaska, for the Copper River Native Association and the Copper River Housing Authority, July, 1977.
 Funded in part by Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs and Copper River Native Association.



- 1 Copperville Trailer Court
- 2 Pumphouse
- 3 Kings Trailer Court
- 4 Wrecker services
- 5 Gas station
- 6 Store
- 7 Trading post
- 8 Catholic School (destroyed by fire in 1976)
- 9 Chiropractor's office
- 10 Baseball diamond
- 11 Dry Creek Wayside
- 12 Community hall / Church
- 13 Fishing campsite
- 14 Alyeska-Bechtel pipeline camp
- 15 Dept. of Highways station

Land use *

- Residential
- Public
- Commercial

Electricity * (CVEA)

- Street light
- Service cable

Water well installed by PHS **
 (Privately installed wells not shown)

Septic tank installed by PHS **
 (Privately installed septic tanks not shown)

Telephone service is available to the entire area (CVTC) **

Fish wheel sites

Land status (BLM; numbers refer to surveys, applications, patents, etc.)

Erosion

Historic trail

Soils (Boundaries are approximate; on-site testing is necessary prior to construction of facilities.)

Bluff

Data collected by AEIDC field survey.

**** Symbol indicates presence, not location.**

Mapping Unit	Soil Description	Soil Limitation Ratings					
		Septic Tank Absorption Fields	Campgrounds	Buildings	Paths	Picnic Areas	Playgrounds
107	Alluvial land—Sandy coarse gravelly frequently flooded sediments bordering streams; not suitable for cultivation.	Severe (floods)	Severe (floods)	Severe (floods)	Moderate (floods)	Severe (floods)	Severe (floods)
113	Terrace escarpments—Coarse textured materials on very steep banks or slopes; very susceptible to gulchings, and should remain in natural vegetation for wildlife.	Severe (slope)	Severe (slope)	Severe (slope)	Severe (slope)	Severe (slope)	Severe (slope)
146 AB	Klutina very fine sandy loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes—Deep, well drained, slightly acid to calcareous soils in gray silty and fine sandy waterlaid sediments; suitable for forage crops and short season vegetables, but susceptible to wind erosion on cultivated fields.	Moderate (percolation rate)	Moderate (dusty)	Slight	Moderate (dusty)	Moderate (dusty)	Moderate (dusty)
147 AB	Tazlina sand, 0 to 7 percent slopes—Deep, well drained, gray sandy soils on nearly level plains bordering streams; suitable for forage crops and hardy vegetables; rarely flooded susceptible to blowings.	Moderate (floods)	Severe (floods)	Severe (floods)	Moderate (dusty)	Moderate (dusty)	Moderate (dusty)
147 CD	Tazlina sand, 7 to 20 percent slopes—Deep well drained gray sandy soils on rolling and hilly, low stabilized dunes; potentially suitable for forage crops; susceptible to washing and blowings.	Moderate (slope)	Moderate (slope)	Moderate (slope)	Moderate (slope)	Moderate (slope, dusty)	Severe (slope, dusty)
148 AB	Gulkana silt loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes—Well drained, brown, silty soil underlain at shallow depths by coarse gravelly materials; potentially suitable for forage crops and vegetables; susceptible to moderate erosion on cultivated fields.	Slight	Moderate (dusty)	Slight	Moderate (dusty)	Moderate (dusty)	Moderate (dusty)
149 AB	Nadina silt loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes—Somewhat poorly drained, gray, moderately deep silt loam over loose gravel and sand; potentially suitable for forage crops and hardy vegetables.	Moderate (wet)	Moderate (wet)	Moderate (wet)	Slight	Moderate (wet)	Moderate (wet)
150 AB	Glennallen silt loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes—Brown well drained silty soil with calcareous clayey subsoil; potentially suitable for small grains, grasses and hardy vegetables; slightly susceptible to washing on cultivated fields.	Severe (slow percolation rate)	Moderate (dusty)	Moderate (frost action)	Moderate (dusty)	Moderate (dusty)	Moderate (dusty)
154 AB	Klawasit silty clay loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes—Gray poorly drained clayey soils underlain by permafrost; too wet for cultivation and not feasible to drain for common crops; may be improved for pasture.	Severe (wet, permafrost)	Severe (wet)	Severe (wet, permafrost)	Severe (wet)	Severe (wet)	Severe (wet)
155 AB	Chesena silt loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes—Well drained, very shallow brown silt loam over very stony silty materials; suitable for crops that require only minimum tillage; tends to be droughty.	Moderate (percolation rate)	Moderate (dusty)	Moderate (dusty)	Moderate (dusty)	Moderate (dusty)	Moderate (dusty)
159 AB	Nizina fine sandy loam—Very shallow, grayish, sandy waterlaid sediments over coarse gravelly and stony deposits on nearly level tracts of river bottoms; suitable for crops that require medium tillage, but tends to be droughty.	Slight ²	Moderate ² (dusty)	Slight ²	Moderate (dusty)	Moderate ² (dusty)	Moderate (dusty)
646 AB	Klutina very fine sandy loam, shallow, nearly level—Well drained slightly acid to calcareous soils in shallow grayish silty and fine sandy waterlaid sediments over coarse gravelly materials potentially suitable for small grains, hay, and hardy vegetables, but tend to be droughty.	Slight ² (dusty)	Moderate ² (dusty)	Slight ²	Moderate (dusty)	Moderate ² (dusty)	Moderate (dusty)

Footnotes:
 1 On slopes of more than 15 percent, the rating is severe.
 2 On low areas susceptible to flooding, the rating is severe.
 Source: Preliminary soil survey conducted by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

Community Base Maps—Maps are needed to show land use, ownership, location of utilities, and to plan for future community improvements. These maps can be prepared by either surveying the land on the ground, by enlargement of aerial photos, or by a combination of both. Air photos can be taken at various heights. The height determines the extent of the area covered by the photograph.

This community base map (above) was prepared from a photograph that was enlarged to a scale of 1" = 400 ft. (1 in. = 400 ft.). This map was used to locate the present utilities, residential development, and various community services and can be used in the future to evaluate the area for village expansion and to locate sites for new construction. The map also shows the area around the village, including old trails, drainage patterns, and type of vegetative cover. This kind of data is very important in the development of community growth and expansion as well as the understanding of some of the environmental conditions that presently affect the community.

Topographic maps are used to relate the village to the surrounding area. The map to the left is part of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map prepared at a scale of 1:63,360 (1 in. = 1 mi.). This map was used to locate the present utilities, residential development, and that it is situated along the Tazlina and Copper Rivers and that it is surrounded by fairly flat lands that gently rise to elevations of about 1500 ft. to the northeast and southwest. Fine-grained, poorly drained deposits are indicated by numerous small lakes. The community itself is located on well-drained materials deposited by river action, and these deposits are good as foundation material and borrow for road construction.

